

Edinburgh

No. 9565. EDINBURGH.

THE Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, with the Commissioners from the Counties for concerting a Plan of Defence for the safety and honour of Scotland, are requested to meet at Fortune's on Saturday next the 21st of December, at one o'clock.

W. CREECH, Secretary.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen, with the Commissioners from the Counties for concerting the plan of a useful and constitutional Defence for Scotland, met at Edinburgh, December 16, and received the Draught of a Bill from the sub-committee; which being read and considered, the Meeting came to the following resolutions:

1. That the meeting of the Commissioners, in general, approve of the draught of the bill presented to them by their committee.

2. That the draught of the bill shall be immediately printed.

3. That copies of the draught of the bill, when printed, be transmitted to all the counties of Scotland for their information, and to afford them an opportunity of suggesting any further improvements.

4. That the Preses of the Meeting of Delegates transmit a copy of the draught of the bill to the Marquis of Graham, informing him of the steps that have been taken, and recommending his Lordship, as the *second* *session* of Parliament is advanced, to move as soon as possible for leave to bring into Parliament, *now* *the* *Christmas* *Term*, a bill for the better ordering of the fencible men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the firm hope and persuasion that his Lordship will support this plan with the same manly spirit and perseverance that he displayed for the honour of this country in the last session of Parliament.

5. That copies of this bill be transmitted to all the representatives of Scotland in Parliament, with the resolutions of the Commissioners, recommending their attendance and united support to this great national object.

6. That letters be addressed to the members of Parliament from Scotland who have shown themselves the most active and forward to restore the dignity of their native country, and to such members of Parliament from England as have supported them, particularly Lord Mahon, thanking them for their attention, and recommending this bill as the general sense of this country to their care and protection.

7. That the Earl of Glencairn, and such of the Commissioners as shall be at London, shall, with the Marquis of Graham and other members of Parliament, form a committee for the more immediate support of the bill.

8. That a standing committee be appointed to sit at Edinburgh, and to continue till the final settlement of this bill, with power to correspond with the Marquis of Graham and the Earl of Glencairn, to receive instructions from the counties, and to act as circumstances may require.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen, Subscribers to the New Assembly-rooms, are requested to attend a General Meeting of Subscribers, at Prince's-Street coffeehouse, on Saturday next the 21st December, at twelve o'clock noon.

As it is on business of importance, it is requested all the Subscribers in town will be pleased to attend.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOM.

REGULATIONS.

I. TWELVE Subscription Assemblies, the first to be held on Thursday the 2d of January 1783; and to continue weekly on the same day.

II. Each Gentleman to pay two guineas, and to have twelve tickets for his own admission only, and twelve transferable tickets.

III. Each Lady to pay one guinea, and to have twelve tickets for her own admission only, and twelve transferable tickets.

IV. All the tickets will be numbered, and each night those only will be received which correspond to the number of the Assembly.

V. The holders of the transferable tickets to pay three shillings each, and to have their names on the back of their tickets, otherwise they cannot be admitted.

Subscriptions taken in at Dunn's Hotel, St Andrew's Square.

N. B. A Lady may likewise transfer her own admission ticket to a Lady, with her name, and the name of the Lady to be admitted, on the back of it.

There will be an ASSEMBLY on the last night of the year.

Tickets, at 3s. each, to be had as above.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

IT is proposed, that at the county meeting, on the last Tuesday of December, the Gentlemen should take into their consideration what method will be the most proper to afford a relief to the industrious and indigent poor in this county, during the present scarcity and high price of provisions; and the Convener expects, that the importance and humanity of the object will ensure a respectable and numerous attendance of the Gentlemen and Heirs.

WM. MOREHEAD, Convener.

HONEY.

JUST arrived from Dantick, a parcel of FINE HONEY, in small casks containing from 20 to 25 pints each: To be sold on reasonable terms by ANDERSON and CUNDELL, at their warehouse, Leith.

Where likewise may be had.

RIGA & PETERSBURGH FLAX, and PEARL & WEED ASHES.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

11th December 1782.

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN of Leny, and ISOBEL WARD in Menstrie, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Bastardy of the Estate and Effects of the deceased JOHN KIDSTON, late resident at Menstrie, in the county of Clackmannan, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made for the information of all concerned.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE many Frauds and Impostors that are now practised by Sharpers and Impostors, in almost every corner of the country, calls loudly on the Public in general, and the trading part of the community in particular, in exposing and detecting these reptiles, and pests of society. But it is too often the case, that the honest dealer quietly puts up with his loss, and the sharper is thereby encouraged to practise his but too successful frauds, perhaps at no great distance.

In the month of August last, a man and woman, who called themselves Mr and Mrs Henderson, and said they came from Alloa, took up their residence at John's-haven, a village on the sea-coast, in theshire of Mearns, in the character of a schoolmaster, and, by artful and false representations of themselves and their circumstances, procured, on credit, books, stockings, and several other articles, from sundry dealers in Aberdeen, to a considerable value; and, after converting them into cash, by selling them by auction, &c. they eloped on the night of the 20th of September last, with the whole. It is thought they went towards the south country, as they were at Montrose next morning, and went from that towards Forfar. It is hoped therefore, that the Public will be aware of these persons, as it appears they have been guilty of several other tricks about John's-haven and Montrose. It is also entreated whoever can discover the said persons, to send information to the Printer of the Aberdeen Journal. The said George Henderson is a tall thin dark complexioned man, with his own hair, writes a very good hand. Mrs Henderson is a fresh complexioned red-haired woman, and had on a scarlet cloak, with a skin edging, and a black bonnet.

THE Edinburgh Mercury.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1782.

On Thursday Morning will be published,
LARGE AND SMALL COPIES OF
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK

For the Year 1783,

(Being the third after Leap Year)

With NEW Lists and an IMPROVED CALENDAR,

Subscribed to the Right Honourable JOHN GRAY, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Preses; and to the other the Honourable Members of the General Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland, by their most obedient humble servant the Proprietor.

The Calculations by Mr JAMES DINWIDDIE, Mathematician, late of Dumfries, now of Dublin.

Printed for the Proprietor, by MACFARQUHAR and ELLIOT, sold at their Printing-Office, Anchor Close, opposite the Cross; by C. ELLIOT, Parliament-Square; and by all the Booksellers in town and country.

The Publishers of this Almanack, anxious to merit a continuance

of the distinguished encouragement with which they have been favoured,

have this year made several capital improvements in their publication, with

various additions, both civil and military. Among the additional articles

are Lists of the Mallets and Commanders, and of the Lieutenants of the Navy.

And the value of the whole is considerably enhanced by an

improved CALENDAR, constructed and calculated by Mr Dinwidde; to

which is prefixed a Plate of the remarkable Eclipse Sept. 10, which will

be visible in almost every part of the globe.

To-Morrow Morning will be published,

By J. MENNONS and CO. Stodd's Close, Lawn-Market,

and sold by them and all the Booksellers.

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES OF THE

NEW TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK

For the Year 1783.

Dedicated (by Permission) to the EARL of BUCHANAN, and the other

Members of the SOCIETY of the ANTIQUARIAN of SCOTLAND;

Ornamented with a MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, comprehending

the WEST INDIA ISLANDS, with part of SOUTH AMERICA. Executed

on purpose by MR A. BELL, Engraver to the ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THIS Almanack will contain complete and accurate Lists of both

Houses of Parliament, Army, Royal Artillery, Marine Forces,

Navy, Admirals of the Fleet, Captains, Mallets, and Commanders,

&c. &c. Also, a Complete List of the Clergy of Scotland, Constables of Edinburgh, Fairs, Marts, Tables of Intervisit, and, in a word, every

other list that is to be found in any Scots Almanack.

Besides, by way of APPENDIX, is given a brief description of the

States, Kingdom, and Republic of Europe; with the reigning Kings,

Queens, and number of their sons; and an account of the principal

Powers — Also, a particular description of the WEST INDIA Islands;

and the whole Continent of NORTH AMERICA, with an account of

the Climate, Soil, &c. of each Colony; for which the Map above-

mentioned was engraved. — Likewise, a Roll of the MAGISTRATES,

DEAN of Guild, and TREASURERS of EDINBURGH, since Michaelmas 1783.

Although this Appendix makes upwards of Thirty Pages, besides severals new lists throughout the body of this work, which has been attended with a great deal of trouble, and a considerable expence, yet the price will be no more than what the other almanacks are sold for.

The Publishers, in order to remove every objection that was made to

this work last year, have printed it upon a set of new types, larger than

the former, and the size of the page the same, with the other Alman-

acks in town and all over Scotland.

Editor's have left nothing in their power undone, to render

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War-Office, Dec. 14, 1782.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet Nathaniel Colyer is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bernard Balch, Cornet Charles Scars, of the 4th dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Nathaniel Colyer.

2nd Regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant Charles Douglas Smith, to be Captain of a troop, vice George Bernard.

3rd Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Francis Love Beckford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Rose.

4th Regiment of foot, John Eaton, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Lethbridge.

5th Regiment of foot, Ensign George Prevost, of the 4th battalion of 60th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Rotten.

6th Regiment of foot, George Napper, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Strange.

7th Regiment of foot, Captain John Watson to be Major, vice John Legge.

8th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Markham to be Lieutenant, vice James Campbell.

9th Regiment of foot, Robert Stanton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Markham.

10th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Adolphus Dally, of the 27th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Bingley.

John McArthur, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Hyre Evans Crowe's independent company.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, December 13.

Reported his Majesty's answer to their address of thanks of Friday last.

Read several petitions for bringing in appeals from Scotland and Ireland, with other petitions for private bills.

Earl Fitzwilliam then proposed a question, to which he thought a clear answer was necessary, for the credit of Administration. The nation, he said, was at a loss how to reconcile what on a former day had been asserted with respect to the Independence of America, by a noble Lord in that House, when compared with an assertion of one of his colleagues in the other. One being asked, Whether their independence was fully and finally allowed; instead of making a reply, had recourse to the Speech, which merely said, that independence had been offered them, and that provisional articles were agreed upon, and to take effect whenever terms of peace should be finally settled by France. Another Member of the Cabinet said, the treaty signed with the American colonies fully and irrevocably, acknowledged their independence. This, his Lordship observed, was certainly a most material difference. Yet he could not suppose but they were both equally well informed. To him there appeared an ambiguity in those proceedings, which ought not to be admitted; for what must surrounding kingdoms think of men, who acting as Ministers, and being called on, could reply in such opposite terms? Could the nation repose any confidence in them? Would not foreign powers suspect our Councils were guided by duplicity; and while they harboured such a suspicion, was it probable to suppose they would treat with us without using every species of art and chicanery? To prevent, therefore, such an idea of getting abroad, he should request the noble Lord (Lord Shelburne) to inform the House, "Whether the treaty signed with the Americans was a full, unequivocal, and irrevocable acknowledgement of their independence, and a formal renunciation of all authority of the Mother Country? or whether, provided the present negotiation should not come to an amicable termination, the provisional articles would then be void, and we left at liberty to pursue the war against them?" To this he conceived his Lordship would not object to give an explicit answer, especially as he must be himself convinced, that it would not only be satisfactory to the House, but to the kingdom in general.

Lord Shelburne said, that notwithstanding the present mode of attacking Ministers was entirely without precedent, and tho' the noble Earl's proceeding was out of all order, there being no question before the House, he should not, at present, nor ever hereafter, as had often been the case, avail himself of such a circumstance to extenuate himself at liberty, however, merely to satisfy the curiosity of an individual, to betray that which he was bound to keep. He was of his Majesty's Councils, and therefore could not, without violating the oath he had taken, explain those measures which the noble Earl seemed anxious to have made public. He could not comprehend from what motives, unless to throw impediment in the way of the present negotiations, and to raise an opposition, the noble Earl could wish to pry into those secrets which he had before told him, and would again repeat, were of the utmost consequence to this country; if he would wait but a few days, the whole should be laid before the House for their inspection; they would then have an opportunity of investigating the measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers, and be competent to judge how far they merited censure or applause.

Whatever had been asserted by any of his colleagues in another place, it was totally out of all order to introduce it there; for how was it possible for their Lordships to judge for themselves, if the reasons for, or against, advanced in the other House, were thus suffered to be brought forward? He hoped, therefore, the noble Earl was convinced of the impropriety of his question; and that he would not attempt an opposition, solely for the purpose of embarrassing the measures of Administration.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, he wished not to raise an opposition to any measure or men that were likely to be of service to his country. He was so far convinced of the necessity of unanimity in all quarters, that it was from that circumstance alone he had been induced to propose his question. He wished to see Administration act as one man, and that no party whatever should have the least room to arraign his conduct; but that he could scarcely hope or expect, while they suffered a confraternity of sentiment to be carried abroad to the public. The noble Lord had thought proper to charge him with proceeding on unauthentic grounds. It was true, indeed, there were no papers on their Lordships' table, but he thought the speech which had been delivered from the Throne, and which the noble Lord ever meant him to consider as the speech of the Minister, sufficiently authentic; nor was that the only one; for he trusted no person doubted the authority of the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord Mayor of London, a copy of which he believed, had been sent to every principal Magistrate in the kingdom. Here then were two facts for every man to form his judgment upon; and were they less equivocal than the words he had before alluded to?—The honourable Secretary, in his letter, stiled the Colonies, the United States, which was a plain acknowledgment of their independence: Yet it had been said in his Majesty's speech, that independence had been offered them, and a provisional treaty had been signed!—Now (continued his Lordship) can any one say these two papers contain a similarity?—For, if their independence is not acknowledged, they are still known to us as our Colonies, and not as the United States. If that has been acknowledged,

why are we told that such a thing has been offered? It was only for the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to explain this matter, and he trusted his Lordship would do it, and not suffer this country to appear in the eyes of every foreign power as a nation of presumption and duplicity.

Lord Shelburne replied, that it would be much more disgraceful to this country to have it said, that she had chosen ministers, trusted them with her negotiations, and then called them to account for their actions, before they knew what was done or attempted. This was a lightness of temper he hoped never to hear alleged against Great Britain. He was sorry, that the noble Earl should persist in endeavouring to make him divulge the secrets of the Cabinet, it could not be of any service, but might be attended with prejudice. Happy as he always was to explain his conduct to the House, yet he should feel the greatest compunction to enter into a discussion of the treaty now on foot; he hoped, therefore, the Noble Earl would not think he meant him any personal indignity. The matter, he again said, would very soon be laid before the House, and then he should hold it his duty to answer interrogatories. In the mean time, however, he would inform his Lordship, that it was signed and sealed, and that any alteration now could not alter its contents. It was part of the prerogative of the Crown to make peace; and that prerogative should not be thought sufficient, with respect to America. Parliament had passed an act, investing it with full power on that head. Parliament, therefore, had only to see that Ministers had made the best terms in their power, or make them answerable for it; but for the negotiation, it was a subject that did not come under their cognizance.

Lord Derby said, he should be the last man to attempt an infringement on the prerogative of the Crown; yet he could not sit there in silence, and hear the noble Lord treat the other branches of the Constitution with so much seeming indifference. Did his Lordship mean to assert, that when the terms of peace were laid before the Houses of Parliament, they had not a right to object to them? and that, being rejected, the Crown would insist on its prerogative? Would he be the Minister? Dared he be the Minister to advise such a measure? Or did he suppose the people of this country would ever submit to it?—His noble Friend who had started this business, he was convinced, had done it from the purest motives, not with a wish to know more than was perfectly safe for Ministers to reveal. He had asked a simple question upon a matter which had been brought forward in a speech from the throne, and to which another Member of administration had given an explicit reply. Why then should the noble Lord refuse it, unless he maintained a different opinion, and was not willing to declare it?—He did not conceive there was the least intention of entering into the merits of the negotiation, or even to have mentioned it, had not the noble Lord introduced it himself: But since it had been brought forward, he should take the liberty of laying a few words on its present appearance.—There had been two accounts of it sent into the world; one in the shape of the King's speech; the other as a letter from one of the Secretaries of State: These, he believed, no single person who had read them, would lay bare the least resemblance. Might it not then very justly be supposed, that if two Members of the same cabinet put an opposite construction on the same treaty, France and America may have a third, and then the negotiation would be in a fair way of a happy conclusion.—Besides this, their Lordships had been told, that on the 5th of December, they should be informed of the determination of the belligerent powers, and whether we should be obliged to continue the war, or were to have peace: The 13th, however, was come, and the noble Lord then said it is improper to enquire about the matter; and that he considers all questions, made eight days after, and originating from a spirit of opposition, with a view to embarrass their measures, and prevent their bringing matters to a speedy conclusion.—From this day he had very little faith in any assertions of the noble Lord, which conveyed an uncertain meaning; and would therefore instruct him to inform the House how long was meant by a few days; he would then wait patiently for the time appointed, although he would not even then sit patiently in compliment to the prerogative of the Crown, if it should be peace, and not concluded on the most just and honourable terms.

Lord Shelburne thought the arguments used by the two noble Earls, the most curious he had ever heard before. Those Noblemen, said he, stoutly assert, that it would be perfectly harmless to make known those circumstances, which they are totally unacquainted with themselves;—while those who do know them, are certain that such discovery would be pregnant with the greatest mischief.—"If the prerogative of the Crown is to be merely nominal, would not be better to let it open, and to wait on his Majesty; tell him you are much obliged to himself and his family for the trouble they have taken, in refusing the kingdom from poverty; but that you think the support of a monarchy, in your government, is very expensive, and of little use; that you are able now to make laws, and judge for yourselves; that you are much obliged to him for what he has done, and that in future you mean to do without him.—Would that be better than debating here on a matter of speculation, condemning him and his Ministers, without knowing for why, or wherefore?"

Lord Townshend said, he could not see any impropriety in the noble Lord's giving a satisfactory answer to the noble Earl's question.—To what did it go? Simply to know how far the treaty with America went, provided the negotiation with France came to nothing? It did not intimate to inquire, in the least degree, what terms they had in agitation to obtain a peace, but what would be the consequence with America only, provided there was not a peace. Questions of far greater importance had been put by the noble Lord which in opposition; therefore he was the more surprised not to hear an explicit answer.

The Duke of Richmond asked the House, there was not the least division in the Cabinet; they perfectly understood, and were thoroughly satisfied with each other. They went into Adjournments to put an end to the ruinous war with America;—he had long wished to see their independence fully established;—he felt as much on that being accomplished as any man can bear, a noble peace; this was in a full way of being obtained, and he doubted not, would very soon be completed.

Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Derby again got up, and went over pretty nearly the same ground as before; as did Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond. The Dukes of Chandos and Manchester said a few words against Lord Fitzwilliam's question, after which

Lord Granville moved, that the thanks of the House be

given to General Elliott, for his incalculable service in the defence of Gibraltar. As also to General Boyd, and the rest of the Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines belonging to the garrison: Likewise that the thanks of the House be given to Lord Howe, for so skillfully relieving the garrison, while a superior fleet was drawn up to oppose him; and to the officers, soldiers, and marines on that important service; all of which passed *honneur d'assaut*; after which the House adjourned till Friday.

FIGHTING LONDON PAPERS, Dec. 14.

Cadiz, Nov. 20. It is thought that the fleet, composed of 24 Spanish ships, and 22 (or more) French ships, will be ready to sail in the month of January. The troops are to go aboard the men of war. The object of this armament remains a secret.

BONDON.

Yesterday an express arrived in town from Bristol, with advice of a French Merchantman, one of the St Domingo fleet, being arrived at Minehead. The prize-mater reports, that Commodore Elliot fell in with near forty sail, off Brest, and that several had struck before they left them.

Another express arrived yesterday at the Admiralty from Plymouth, giving an account of another of the prizes being carried in there; and that the Commodore had got in between Brest and the whole fleet, and it was imagined he would capture the greatest part, if not the whole of them.

Commodore Elliot sailed from Spithead the 7th instant with the following ships, viz. Anson 64, Rodney 50, Ariadne 32, Jackall and Rambler cutters.

Extract of a letter, dated Bristol Exchange, Dec. 12.

"We have just received intelligence of a prize from St Domingo, being arrived at Minehead forced by contrary winds into our channel, the crew who brought her in over the following important intelligence; that Commodore Elliot's whole squadron, with the Rainbow, &c. had fallen in with the fleet from St Domingo in the night, and when this prize left them they were in the midst of the enemy's ships, which consisted of about 40 sail, and were met with off Brest, with the wind at E. The prize was taken by the Rainbow."

Last night a report was current at the well end of the town, that advices had been received of the capture of Guadoupe by Admiral Pigot. No official accounts, however, is received of this event, at any of the public offices.

A letter from Lisbon, by the King George packet, says, that the Queen has given leave for American vessels to enter any of the ports belonging to Portugal; it has been signified to her Majesty that it cannot give any offence to the King of Great-Britain, as he has given them, or is willing to give them, Independence; and the letter says that they cannot come to a better market to dispose of their wheat and flour.

Last night one of the officers belonging to the Alexander Smith, from London to Africa, arrived in town from France. He brings the following important information: That on the 16th of September, in lat. 32° 20' long. 19° 30' they fell in with, and were captured by a French frigate, called the Tchanta, of 36 guns, in company with six line of battle ships, six other frigates, a cutter, a lugger, and various armed ships, upwards of 250 sail of merchantmen under their convoy, the major part of which were bound to the West Indies, some to America, some to the East Indies, and about 15 sail to Africa. Several of the crew belonging to the Alexander were put aboard the Alcide and Protecteur, of 74 guns each, which returned to Brest, after escorting this fleet to a certain latitude, and arrived there the 28th of October. The 64 gun ship, which the Argo captured, belonged to this fleet. It is generally said, that 15000 men, and a quantity of troops accompanied them, which are intended to join the troops under Don Galvez at Cape Francois.

Yesterday the House of Peers broke up at six o'clock, and adjourned till Friday next.

A motion was yesterday made in the House of Commons, for an account of the quantity of foreign corn and grain imported. Also,

An account of the quantity of beef brewed within the bills of mortality, from the 5th of July 1779 to the 5th of July 1782. And also,

An account of the quantity of malt made from the 5th of July 1779 to the 5th of July 1782.

In a Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in the H. of Commons, came to the following resolutions:

1. That the duties on malt, rye, barley, and pease, be continued for 1783.

2. That 4s. in the pound, laid tax be laid on all kinds, rye-meats, &c. for 1783.

To be reported this day.

Mr Laurence, long time since confined in the Tower, will certainly be appointed American Envoy to the Court of London.

In case Gibraltar is ceded to the Spaniards, General Elliott is to depart from the government of it some time previous to its being given up. He is to be succeeded by General Boyd, now second in command at Gibraltar. But the Spaniards are not to take possession of it sooner than 24 hours after the British troops have departed from it, and are to fire a gun till the expiration of 48 hours, from the time the English colours are hauled down.

Wednesday, a full Court of Directors was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-street; several commanders of ships now at Gravesend, outward-bounds attending for orders; and some owners to pass their accoupts. The Court then formed into a Secret Committee, to take into consideration a message from Government, relating to the articles respecting a negotiation for peace, in which the Company's welfare is particularly interested. The business arises from some demands that the Courts of France and Holland have made of places to be restored in India, under the present negotiation for a general trade, and for the future regulation of commerce between Britain, France, and the Dutch, whenever a peace shall take place. As far as can be collected, the Directors are to give an answer on Saturday next, as to how far the interests of the Company may be concerned in the cession of these places, and as to the expenses incurred by the Company in prosecuting the war in India, so far as it may concern the powers in amity with France, and by whose machinations and intrigues the said war has been made necessary to be prosecuted by the Company. They are also to lay before Government an account of the sum total of expenses incurred in prosecuting the necessary and accidental war in India, since the rupture between France and the British Crown.

At the Court of Directors, held on Wednesday at the East

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India House, 13 Captains took leave, who are ordered to be ready to sail on the first notice.

A Noble Lord, high in office, was heard to say, a day or two since, in the Court of Requests, Westminster, that Ministry had formed the unalterable resolution of maintaining possession of Gibraltar.

The Secretary of State most certainly acted for the best, when he writ to the Lord Mayor that he should know for certain, by the 5th of this month, whether we should have peace or war; but as things have since fallen out, it were better that his letter had never been wrote; for it is, beyond all doubt, and we can pledge ourselves for the truth of the assertion, that difficulties have arisen in the course of the negotiations, that will at least retard, if not totally prevent, the conclusion of a treaty. The consequence is, that men, who, from a prospect of peace, were induced to give 65 per cent. for stock, will find themselves greatly injured if the war continues, as the stocks will certainly fall under 60 before the next loan.

To the honour of the Naval Minister be it recorded, that during the pendency of the negotiation for a general peace, he has not slackened his endeavours for increasing our maritime power. Whatever grounds there may be for expediting an accommodation, it is certainly wise and politic to provide against all probable contingencies.

Should the pacific professions of France prove deceptive, and calculated merely to anuse us, while she acquires new strength for carrying on the war, the bulwarks of this country will be, to strain every nerve in resistance to that and our other European enemies, that we may not only humble their pride and disappoint their ambition, but either recover the allegiance of America, or command an advantageous peace with that country, if it should be found expedient to alter to the recognition of her independence.

Yesterday, at Goldhill, No. 9661 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 31, 42, 18, 24, prizes of 500 l.

No. 9287, 22, 997, 37, 259, prizes of 1000 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 38, 074, 37, 343, 67, 61, 35, 728, 38, 534, 32, 526.

This day, at Goldhill, No. 33, 530 was drawn a prize of 20,000 l.

No. 41, 059, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 34, 141, a prize of 500 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 37, 53, 10, 63, 12, 660, 68, 77, 26, 863, 42, 15, 39, 827.

E D I N B U R G H.

The London Post did not arrive this afternoon till half past Four o'clock.]

The debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, of which we gave an account in our last, regarding thanks to be given to be given to General Elliott, &c. concluded with the following motion:

To that the thanks of this House be given to General Elliott, Major-General Boyd, General La Monte, Major-General Green, Chief Engineer, to Sir Roger Curtis, and to the Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors lately employed in the defence of Gibraltar."

And, after some further debate, the following motion was also agreed to, with only the dissenting voice of Governor Johnstone, viz.

To that the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Howe, for the important service he has done to this country, by the late relief of the fortresses of Gibraltar, and by his gallant and able manœuvres of the fleet under his command, against a superior fleet of the enemy."

John Swinton, Esq; Advocate, has received, by this day's post, his Majesty's letters, appointing him one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, in room of Lord Cottenham deceased.

We are happy to learn, that the collection carrying on at the Goldsmiths' Hall for purchasing meal for the benefit of the industrious poor, meets with great encouragement. One house in town, viz. Mrs. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, have given two hundred and thirty pounds sterling for the above laudable purpose.

This day, a charitably-disposed gentleman of this city, sent four casks of coal to the tolbooth, for the use of the unhappy prisoners confined there.

Four vessels have arrived in Leith, since our last, with different kinds of grain; two from Memel with wheat, barley, and pease, and two from Lyon with wheat and barley. [See Leith Shipping.]

We hear from Blyth, that the principal inhabitants of that place have subscribed a considerable sum towards purchasing grain and meal, which is to be sold to the labouring people, and poor of that place at a moderate rate.

It has been calculated by people on the spot, that the trade of Ostend has benefited the emperor, since that port was opened, to the amount of at least two millions a-year.

If the expected peace is concluded, upwards of 200,000 l. will be lost at London and Dublin on the articles of sugars and tobacco, by the persons who have lately bought these goods on speculation.

The same privateer of Dublin is purchased at Naples by a virtuoso, employed by the Empress of Russia, to collect antique statues, marbles, &c. for the purpose of transporting them to Peterburgh. The vessel had met with so much damage, that we hear there was only 4000 dollars given for her.

So very successful has the fishery upon the Northern coasts of Ireland proved this winter, that several vessels from thence, after twice delivering their cargoes at a market, are on their voyage to the fishery to load again.

The celebrated Pantomime Entertainment, called *Harlequin's Invasion*, or *The Taylor without a Head*, now preparing for exhibition at a considerable expence, for Mr. Ward's benefit at the theatre in Glasgow, on Friday next the 20th instant, after that excellent Comedy, *A Trip to Scarborough*, has always been considered the first production of the kind ever performed in England. For whom, situation, and drollery, it never had its equal. This Pantomime has been played upwards of three hundred times at crowded houses in London, with unbounded applause; and Mr. Ward having permission from the manager in London to perform it only for his benefit, we doubt not of the spirited city of Glasgow amply rewarding him for giving them so admirable a night's entertainment!

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

L E T T E R II.

To the MOB of SCOTLAND.

My Dear Countrymen,

I HAVE charity enough to believe, that most of you, who engage in Meal Mobs, is with the persuasion, that what outrages you commit are an advantage to the country, and a

means of making provisions cheaper, and that these outrages are only levelled against obnoxious people.

The smallest reflection will, I hope, shew you your mistake. Of all professions, that of a farmer is the most useful to a state. Upon his success depends the daily food of its inhabitants; nay, upon him, not only all the necessaries of life, but even the luxuries, depend; for without a successful agriculture, no manufactures can be established; therefore any person, who knowingly obstructs its success, is a real enemy to his country. If the Mob did but recollect the old proverb, of " doing as they will to be done by," they could not possibly commit such outrages against the innocent farmers as they often do. Tell me, ye weavers, ye brewers, ye bakers, and other manufacturers, of whom these Meal Mobs are generally composed; what must be the consequences were you to meet with the same bad usage from the farmer, as the poor farmer does from you? Suppose the farmers, in a riotous manner, should take it into their heads to oblige the weaver to furnish them with fine linen at the same price they now purchase the coarse, and destroy their looms if they did not acquiesce; — or, that the brewer should furnish them with strong beer at the same rate they now have the small; — or, fine hives at the price they now pay for the coarse; — or, shoes at a cheaper rate than the manufacturer can purchase the leather; — would not each of you think this a very great hardship, and a piece of very great injustice? And without doubt it would. Would not many of your families be ruined thereby? And yet in this very way are you treating the poor farmers, whenever you assemble in a riotous manner.

If, from the unforeseen inclemency of the season, which all of you have been witness to, the farmer has but half a crop instead of a full one, must he not sell his grain at double price, in order to save himself, otherwise he must be ruined? If, from the industry of the farmers, we are prevented from staying, we certainly owe them more than any other profession. We can subsist very well upon water instead of small beer. Coarse linen will keep us more comfortably warm than fine. Coarse bread is as nourishing as fine. And, in case we cannot afford to buy those, we can go barefooted. Therefore, as our daily food depends upon the industry, and success of the farmer, such an useful body of men we should cherish and protect. Yet how opposite is the conduct of the Mob in this respect? As soon as there is the appearance of scarcity, they immediately attack the poor farmer; and the more industrious any one of that society is, by carrying on this branch of business upon a greater scale than his neighbours, he becomes a greater object of hatred, and is among the first who suffers. Upon any other occasion, it would be thought ungrateful to plunder a person who supplies us with meat and drink. The farmer certainly does both, by cultivating the different sorts of grain. Is it, therefore, reasonable that he alone should suffer for a thing he cannot help? Is it to be imagined, that, in years of real scarcity, he can sell his corn as cheap as in plentiful years? Yet, if you take from him his grain at your own price, if you destroy the fodder which he has with industry laid up for winter provision for his cattle, you not only deprive that poor man of the means of subsisting his family, but all his horses and cattle must perish for want, and he ever after rendered incapable of carrying on his business, or of subsisting his family. Our fields would soon become uncultivated; for no body would chuse to farm in a country where such outrages were allowed, without an ample indemnification.

If you would but reflect a little upon what has been said, (I hope it is intelligible to the meanest capacity) there is nothing more evident, than that, by robbing the farmers from all such outrages, if we assist agriculture, and encourage it as far as is in our power, I will venture to prognosticate, that for once that a scarcity of provisions shall happen in this island, it will happen much oftener anywhere else. To have grain in plenty, the farmer should be laid under as few restrictions as possible; he should be allowed every kind of market for his grain, excepting in years of great scarcity, when the high prices will be a sufficient motive for him to dispose of it at home, otherwise the farmer will only grow as much corn as will serve the home market. And if, upon a bad season, the crop is deficient one fourth, provisions must be a fourth dearer that year. It was, therefore, a wise measure to allow, or rather, to encourage, the exportation of grain. It began immediately after our dear years, since which time we have never had so great a scarcity; because the farmer now not only raises as much grain as, in common years, supplies ourselves, but is also enabled to export the surplus; therefore he never wants a market. If he exports annually a fourth part more than the country can consume in plentiful years, in a bad season, when the crop is deficient, by keeping at home what used to be exported, the country comes to be better supplied.

The encouragement given to the exportation of grain was, therefore, not only an useful, but a humane law, by which means other countries can at present save us from starving, while we, in our turn, in plentiful seasons, can save others when in the like melancholy situation with ourselves. Yet how often are the Mob misled in this respect, by artful and interested seducers. How often have I seen the Mob obstruct the exportation of wheat and barley from a country where the two grains were very plenty, when the merchant wanted to bring in return oats, which were always scarce in that country; and yet nothing could be more unseasonable or more hurtful.

If we consider this matter in a religious view, things will appear still worse. If God Almighty is pleased to visit this land with war and scarcity at the same time, which has happened to many other countries, shall you be foolish enough as to take up arms against your God, and say, It shall not be so? Yet, in fact, when you assemble in a riotous manner, you are doing so. May we not reasonably expect, in that case, that the present scarcity, which will probably continue for one season only, may be prolonged to seven, as happened in Egypt when Joseph awoke there, though that country is more fruitful than ours, and less subject to such calamities? Would it not be wiser in you to prostrate yourselves before God, and cry out, Merciful Father, we have sinned, and transgressed thy holy Law; have pity upon us miserable offenders!

I have now shewn you the dreadful consequences of Mobs in the time of great scarcity of grain, and the heinous sin it must be in the sight of Almighty God. I shall endeavour, in the next place, to give you some directions, so as at least to mitigate so great a calamity.

There are three ways of doing this; the first is, by petitioning the Legislature to invite both friend and foe to bring a supply from other countries.

Secondly, You should live more economically. We have in the sacred writings, that the Jews, in order to avert any great calamity, had frequent recourse even to severe fasting; and the Saviour of mankind fasted no less than forty days and nights in the wilderness. After such examples, should we repine at being obliged to live more economically, or to be put upon short allowances, and that only for a few months, to avert two of the greatest calamities which can befall a country, to war, war and famine? If the servants of a great house were allowed to help themselves, the provisons would not go so far as when they are delivered out by a careful steward. In the same manner, if you oblige the farmers and the retailers of corn, to sell it at your price, it will not go so far as when the masters are under the direction of a judicious Magistrate, who has the interest of the poor at heart, and who will take every step to procure a speedy supply when it is wanted, and at as easy a rate as the scarcity of the grain will admit. It is the interest, nay, it is the will of the rulers of this country, to afflict their poor, though industrious fellow-subjects, when in distress. Nay, I have sometimes thought our Magistrates faulty in this respect; for, as no man can live upon silver or gold, whenever, therefore, there is a scarcity of provisions, they ought to be distributed with a sparing hand till they are certain of new supplies.

The third way of mitigating these calamities is, by increasing your industry, by living more at home and less in the alehouse. Thanks be to God, we live in a country where the industrious mechanics, manufacturers, and labourers may live comfortably, and maintain their families, in a common year. Their professions are not so laborious but they have some time to spare for amusement. If they work but one hour extraordinary, upon an emergency of this kind, and, in the same time, save the money they use to spend in the alehouse; they will, by so doing, not only promote their own health, and improve their morals, but they and their families will be less sensible of the general distress from the increased price of provisions. And such among you, who, by want of health or other accidents, are prevented from doing this, you live in a land of charity, where thousands are ready to relieve every industrious and distressed person who behaves well.

If what I have said has the desired effect of making you wiser, it will be a satisfaction to one who is your friend, and a friend to his country.

A. B. C. LORENZO; A. B. and several other of the

ROYAL GEORGE.

ALL Persons entitled to relief from the Subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of his Majesty's ship the ROYAL GEORGE, are desired to apply, with full information of their circumstances and situation, to the Committee appointed at Portsmouth to receive such information, or to Mr William Oddy, Secretary to the Commissioners at the Merchants Seamen's Office, over the Royal Exchange, London; and those residing in North Britain, who are entitled to relief from the above Subscription are desired to apply to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, or to Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, Bankers in Edinburgh, who will transmit such information as are lodged with them, to the proper office, in order that a just and speedy distribution may be made.

And all persons in North Britain who chuse to contribute towards the relief of the families of those who suffered by the loss of the Royal George, are requested to pay in their contributions to one or other of the above houses in Edinburgh.

INN AT HAMILTON.

TO BE LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next. THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.

For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forrest's writer to the signet.

There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of ROBERT BARCLAY and SON, Tailors in Edinburgh, having now realized the funds, do desire the Creditors of said Company that are still unpaid, to call on William Sprott solicitor at law, Morocco Court, Canongate, who will discharge what is due. It is also requested of the creditors of the deceased Robert Barclay tailor in Edinburgh, who have not yet lodged dates of their debts, and the vouchers therof, with the said William Sprott, that they will do so on or before the 20th of January next; when it is proposed to divide amongst them what remains of the said Robert Barclay's funds; certifying those who fail to attend to this last notice, that they will be postponed.

NOTICE.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of ALEXANDER EWING, vintner in Greenock, upon Wednesday the 5th instant, the said Alexander Ewing made an offer to the creditors who attended the foreaid meeting, of a composition of seven shillings and sixpence Sterling in the pound, and to find security to pay the same by two equal moieties in two years, and to grant his bill for two shillings and sixpence more in the pound, payable in three years; which the meeting declined accepting of, or concerting measures for their interest, as a fifth part of the creditors were not present.

The meeting therefore desired, that an advertisement should be inserted in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers, calling a meeting of the said Alexander Ewing's creditors, upon Tuesday the 24th instant, at twelve o'clock, within his house in Greenock, when it is expected the creditors, or their doers properly authorized, will attend, in order that they may accept of the foreaid composition, or to adopt such other measures as they shall deem meet for their interest.

Greenock, December 1. 1782.

Not to be repeated.

Lands and Coal in Mid-Lothian to Sell.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Friday the 20th day of December 1782, or six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and estate of MONKTOWN, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and shire of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duty of the lands of Castleheads, and the Coal (whereof there are many seams of an excellent quality) in both the lands of Monktown and Castleheads. There is a convenient mansion-house on the lands, situated in a most pleasant country six miles from Edinburgh, two from Dalkeith, and two from Musselburgh. The leases being expired, the purchaser may have immediate possession. The present yearly rent is upwards of 400*l.* Sterling, exclusive of the coal, for which the proprietor formerly drew 300*l.* per annum. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 76*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of Alexander M'Keepey writer to the signet. Any person including a private bargain before the day of sale, may communicate with James Colquhoun, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, or the said Alexander M'Keepey.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th of December 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 400*l.* Scots, or 33*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 33*l.*

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morison's close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed-chambers, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 120*l.* Scots, or 10*l.* 10*s.* Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90*l.*

III. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Catt's close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant. Upset price 260*l.*

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will shew the title-deeds and articles of roup.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the westmost house in Teviot Row, consisting of a half fund storey, a dining room storey, a bed-room storey, with kitchen, garrets, cellars, and conveniences for servants, with the garden behind the same; and a considerable area to the west of the house, all as presently possessed by John Wood, Esq. This house is pleasantly and conveniently situated, and is very substantially finished.

Also, the BRITISH COFFEEHOUSE, situated upon the north side of the High-street, Edinburgh, entering by a stair from the High-street, with the large Dwelling-house behind the same, commanding with the coffee-room, and also having an entry from Borthwick's Close, with the cellar thereto belonging, entering from the Old Assembly Close, all as presently occupied by John Elliot.

Also, the SHOP and BACK SHOP belonging thereto, in Forgan's land, nearly opposite to the Cross well, on the north side of the High-street, Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Messrs. John and Elphinstone Balfours book-sellers; also, the LARGE AUCTION-ROOM or WARE-ROOM, in the east wing of the New Exchange, Edinburgh, measuring 24 feet in length by 20*l.* in breadth, and entering from the High-street of Edinburgh, as the same is presently possessed by the said Messrs. Balfours.

Also, the SHOP and ROOM in the front of the east wing of the New Exchange, entering by a stair from the High-street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Robert M'Gachan hosier, and presently possessed by Robert Hay auctioneer.

If the above-mentioned dwelling-house in Teviot-row, and shop possessed by Robert Hay, are not sold, the same are to be let, and may be entered to at Whitsunday next.

The tenants in each of the above possessions will shew the same any lawful day.

For particulars apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, viz.

1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately possessed by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upset-price of 300*l.*

2. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Robert Pitcairn, at the upset-price of 100*l.*

3. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Mr Cruch-shank, at the upset-price of 60*l.*

N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be first exposed together at the upset-price of 525*l.*

4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new Land fronting the street, being the first flat above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, presently occupied as the house and window tax office. Upset price 180*l.*

5. The Lodging, being the second storey of said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Maclewen. Upset price 320*l.*

N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the west of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.

6. The Lodging, being the third storey of the said new land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Alexander Pitcairn. Upset price 210*l.*

7. The Lodging, being the fourth storey of the said new land, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, presently possessed by Mr Brown. Upset price 144*l.*

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will shew the title-deeds and articles of sale.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c.

IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

TO BE SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d of January 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, and PATRONAGE of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno; the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAWS, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000*l.* Sterling.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire of Selkirk. To be exposed at 5000*l.* Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaws, do not sell together, they will be exposed in the following lots, and, for the encouragement of offerers, at the following low upset-prices :

LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 43,000*l.*

LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 15,50*l.*

LOT III. The Lands and Estate of SHAWS, at 6300*l.*

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the free rent for the year to Whitsunday 1782, after deduction of public burdens, was about 1800*l.* exclusive of the lime-quarries.

The Woods upon this estate are extensive and valuable, consisting of about 270 acres, whereof 180 is mostly oak, one half twenty years old, the other lately cut; 50*l.* per acre and other timber now and around the mansion-house, all full grown, being above 50 years old; and the remaining 40 acres is thriving plantations of young firs on the farms of Campbell and Lakehead. The oak woods, at the last cutting, sold for above 2300*l.*

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of the Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides affording a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moles; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufactures of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

Their advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cens-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof above 3000 merks holds banch of the Crown, and the remainder, of its subjects for payment of small levies; and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The Farm of Kirkpatrick lies interposed between the barony of Closeburn and the lands of Shaws; it is a very large and a very improvable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 23 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a very cheap bargain; and since that time about 220*l.* has been laid out for building, inclosing, and liming.

The Lands of Shaws are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river; and they march with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed, and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300*l.* per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540*l.*; but, since that time, above 1000*l.* has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoche is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Shinhill and Scar. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byrehom are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The present rent of Byrehom and Bogrioch Park is 135*l.*, and the former rent of Capenoche was about 107*l.* It was in the horitor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1782; at 60*l.* under condition as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107*l.* The woods are valuable; at last cutting, about twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000*l.*

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases; also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdonald, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

THE Towns and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and Lands called MUIRTOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie and Pert, and shire of Forfar, these lands consist of above 600 Scots acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premises a convenient mansion-house and offices, and a well-flocked pigeon-house; also two excellent farm-heads, all built with stone and lime, and thatched. Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from Brechin, which considerably increases their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, or Mr Leslie, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUNP.

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th day of December 1782, at half an hour after six o'clock afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN, CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Forfar, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolts meal, 74 bolts 3 firkins bear, and 472*l.* 5*s.* Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn Craignioun, Gossie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 196*l.* Scots, which may be easily split into above four parts or fractions.

The estate consists of the following extent of acres, viz.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Infeld land,	77	1	0	
Outfield,	525	3	16	
Grass and pasture ground,	513	1	7	
Hill and muir ground,	1856	1	22	
Plantation,	13	0	24	
Total extent in Scots land-measure,	3709	3	19	

Most of the farms on the estate are set in to good tenants, and a great part of them inclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good freestone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in